

Friday Morning, September 21, 1849.

SEVERE GALE OF WIND.—During the last two days and nights, our town has been visited by a very severe gale of wind; indeed, on Wednesday night it rose to a perfect tornado. The boat for Charleston which left here on Wednesday was forced to remain at Smithville, with two anchors out and steam up to keep her from dragging. She returned yesterday morning. The boat from Charleston was also compelled to remain below, during the night, not being able to find her way up the river. It was so rough that neither of the boats could come alongside but remained out in the stream opposite Smithville. We fear that considerable damage has been done to the shipping upon our coast.

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.—FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—No matter how cautious a policy the United States may pursue in her relations with European powers, no matter how rigidly she may adhere to the ground of non-intervention and non-interference, still her very existence, as an independent and powerful republic, is a constant cause of irritation and mistrust to the monarchical governments of the old world, and we may add, too, to the monarchical people of the old world; for it is plain to our mind that the majority of the people of Europe are monarchists, in heart and feeling; else, had they, during the recent overturn of all constituted authority throughout that continent, established free government instead of re-establishing more galling despotisms than those which had been overthrown. Nay, even in France, where the form of a republic is still kept up, more than the despotism of a monarchy exists, and this, too, under a system of universal suffrage, which substantially vests all power in the people, and renders the popular majority responsible for all acts done in their name.

The French revolution of 1848 solemnized its advent to power by proclaiming the doctrine of non-intervention; and by way of comment upon this text, its first President set himself to work to subvert a sister republic, with whose affairs he had nothing to do, and no right to interfere; and from the time when the French troops marched against Rome, until the close of the drama in the bloody scenes of Hungary, the history of Europe has been one series of unauthorized intervention and leagued oppression. Even independent nations, which might choose to meliorate their social or political conditions, have been crushed beneath the iron heel of banded despots, lest their example might prove dangerous to the stability of the existing order of things among their despotic neighbors. Light after light has been quenched—nation after nation subdued, until now Europe presents the spectacle of a banded oligarchy of monarchs, pledged to mutual assistance in repressing every popular movement, and nipping in the bud every aspiration after freedom. To these people nothing can be more galling than the position occupied by the United States,—a position which says to them, even in the plenitude of their power, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther"—freedom has at least one beacon light which you dare not touch. There is at least one nation with which you must not interfere. It is no doubt this feeling of irritation which lies at the bottom of the conduct of the French Minister at Washington, whose recall has been demanded by our government, on account of his impudent and insulting conduct. Perhaps since his master—Louis Napoleon—has been glorified by the rays of Imperial favor by the Emperor of Russia, this mental feels a sort of reflected dignity, and looks down upon mere republicans, who are content to be such in fact, as well as in name; or, perhaps, since the fall of Rome and Hungary, the French feel like interfering with the United States. It is more probable, however, that the French government will disavow his acts; still we must remember that, occupying the relative position we do towards each other, all professions of friendship from European monarchies, must be the dictates rather of their necessities than their feelings, and be prepared at all times, if we would ensure respect, to resent insult and repel aggression. We are pleased to see that the President has given M. Ponsin his passports, and informed him that this government can hold no further intercourse with him.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the French Government has refused to recall its minister, thus endorsing his insolence. Diplomatic relations between this country and France are now suspended.

RECEIVED.—The October number of Godey's Lady's Book. It looks very pretty, and is, we suppose, very interesting. We have not had time to read any of its contents.

Also, the North British Review, for the quarter ending in August. It contains several able and interesting articles.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—We learn from the *Norfolk Argus*, that all the stock of this Road has been taken. The company will commence laying the rails in October, and the *Argus* would not be surprised if the road was completed to Franklin by the 1st of January.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named Riley, a bricklayer, in the employment of Messrs. Wood, of this place, made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life, on Monday last, by cutting his throat. It seems that he cut very little below the skin, and his wounds, though severe, are not likely to prove mortal.

SHOOTING.—On Monday last, James Franklin, a free colored man, shot John Wright, another man of color, in the head. They had been engaged in a row, in the Northeastern part of the town, above the Railroad. Wright's injuries are not mortal.

Q3.—Can any one inform us at what time, before the present, a removal has been made, in the office of Hospital Surgeon at this port? If our information is correct, no removal has ever previously been made, and the conclusion seems irresistible, that it was reserved for this "heroic age" to present the first specimen of proscription in that way.

Meeting Postponed.—We are authorized to state that the meeting of the citizens, called by the Committee on the School Report, (which was to have taken place yesterday,) is postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather, to Saturday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Masonic Hall.

CUT AND DRY.—While General Taylor was on his tour through the Northern States, the federal press teemed with reports of his speeches, made up for the occasion by the reporters, and bearing about as much resemblance to the original as linen cambric has to a hemp rope. This was certainly ridiculous enough in all conscience, but it seems that even this was not the worst of it. They actually published speeches purporting to have been delivered by Gen. Taylor at places where he did not speak at all! This, we think, caps the climax—the power of humbuggery can go no farther.

A correspondent of the N. York Herald, describes Gen. Taylor's reception at Erie, the enthusiasm, his speech, &c., which speech he copies from the "Intelligencer." In alluding to this, the Erie Observer states, as a matter of notoriety, that General Taylor made no speech whatever, that the reception and enthusiasm were all humbug, for the simple reason, we suppose, that the President's health precluded such public reception. So that, in fact, every incident, speech included, was manufactured out of the whole cloth. Well—

The following is the speech—a very pretty speech, by the way—but unfortunately, never delivered by General Taylor:

"MY KIND FRIENDS AND RESPECTED FELLOW-CITIZENS: I AM UNWILLED to public speaking; my training has been in a different department of life, and I am sure, therefore, the necessity of indulgence will be made by this great assemblage. But if I possessed the most gifted power of eloquence, I could not express in words the deep and abiding gratitude which I feel for the American people. They have crowned me with praise beyond my deservings; and, unworthy as I am, they have elected me to the first office in the world in point of moral and political dignity. In the battles where I bore command, I was sustained by the American soldier and volunteer, admirable in all the qualities which insure success. Where they have confidence in their commander, they have but two thoughts—"Our country, and victory in her cause." With such soldiers I fought, and with such soldiers what could I do but conquer? Let them have the credit of praise. I was not deserving of the great office I now fill. I was not a voluntary candidate, but forced and constrained by impulses which I could not resist. But since the desire of the people has placed me there, my anxious thought, my untiring exertions will be to promote the peace, liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the nation. You all know that I was not disciplined to politics. Forty years of my life were spent in the service of my country. Toil, privations, anxiety, and care, were the elements of my education. During that time I served my beloved country with all my energies, in obedience to her laws. That part of my life to which I look back with the greatest pleasure is when I was protecting the innocent inhabitants of the frontier, the women and children, from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage. I hope my motives will not be misunderstood for making this journey. I wished to see the great manufacturing establishments of the middle and northern States; to witness their flourishing and prosperous husbandry; to ascertain their wants and wishes; and to see my kind friends and their beautiful country. I will give all my sympathy to the friends of liberty every where, now struggling for liberty; but my great care will be to preserve the peace of the country, and to avoid entangling alliances with any, pursuing the course of Washington. And now, my friends, I again return you my sincere thanks for the enthusiastic reception I have received. I love to meet my fellow-citizens face to face, and to shake their honest hands, especially the grey-headed patriots, who were the patriots of other days. And the ladies, God bless them! I love every woman who cherishes my way with their smiles. God bless you all."

Now, isn't this rich, rare and nauseous—a speech printed for Gen. Taylor when he delivered no speech whatever—a reception described which did not come off at all. Of course we have felt conscious all along, that the eloquent speeches attributed to General Taylor were, in the language of the *Pittsburg Post*, "caricatures" and "forgeries," with which the old General had nothing to do, but we hardly thought that his keepers would have grown quite so bold as this last instance shows them to have been. Verily, it took us aback more than a little. We felt bad, and could only obtain relief by immediately retiring into the innermost recesses of our sanctum, and "then and there" indulging in a private smile upon our own hook. Since this performance, we have felt much better. We would have laughed right out, but that would have been construed into a sin against the "Second Washington," little short of treason, since it has become a maxim of the "Heroic Age," that the King [President] can do no wrong, and although a cat may look at a King—a vulgar "loco loco" has no right to question the acts of a party which embraces "all the talent, and all the respectability." They have used one poor fellow already for publishing a "false, scandalous and defamatory libel," because he had the presumption to assert that Gen. Taylor delivered no such speech as that attributed to him, which was, in fact, the truth. God save the Commonwealth! Amen.

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING TO CANADA.—The *Kingston (Upper Canada) Whig* announces the return of the Mayor, and Alderman Conner from a business visit to the colonial office at London. These gentlemen went out as a deputation from the city, to confer with the home government. As the result of their mission, the *Whig* says that King is to be the seat of the Canadian government, and also of the British American provinces, when federated united. Earl Grey assured the deputation that he would use his best endeavors to induce her Majesty to make a visit to her transatlantic dominions next summer. It is also said that Mr. Conner has a private commission to procure a suitable residence for her reception.

EXTENT OF THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—The *Boston Journal* says, that during the present season, 1000 vessels and 8000 men are engaged in the mackerel fishery from New England alone, and principally from Massachusetts. Since 1829, the number of vessels engaged in the trade have increased three-fold, and the men nearly four-fold.

SPECTER AT BOSTON.—The imports thus far, for 1849, amount to \$1,244,311; the exports to \$215,633.

LATEST FROM HUNGARY.—Further items gleaned from the papers by the *Europa*, state that the Fortress of Comorn has been surrendered to the Austrians. The Hungarian troops have evacuated the whole country of the Waag—that is, the western division of Hungary. Kossuth has left for England, having, it is said, the Crown jewels of Hungary with him.

Q3.—DANIEL WESTER is now in the sixty-first year of his age.

SOMETHING OF A CONTRADICTION.—It is a strange fact, but a fact nevertheless, that just now, while a great outcry is made over the ruin of American manufactures by foreign competition, there are more buildings going up for manufacturing purposes than at any former time. Nay, more; these factories are, in most cases, being erected by the very men who positively assert that the prosecution of the manufacturing business, under the present tariff, is ruinous to all who engage in it. We do not know a State in which the amount of capital invested in manufactures is not increasing every day. North Carolina, certainly, is not one of them, for we know that several factories have been built, and are in successful operation, on the Catawba river and at other points, and all since the tariff of '46 went into effect. Now, how can we believe the cry of ruin raised by the manufacturers, when it is evident they do not believe it themselves. Even in Lowell, and throughout Rhode Island, the manufacturers are hastening their "ruin," as they call it, by making large additions to their works. Another evidence of "ruin" is, that, while it is a fact capable of demonstration, that the culture of cotton at the South will not average five per cent. on the capital invested—perhaps not four—these ruined manufacturing companies at the North and East, have been declaring dividends of from eight to twelve per cent., and are not satisfied, but demand that every other interest be taxed, by the imposition of an oppressive tariff, in order to save them from such "ruin" as this. We rather think that they will have to be "ruined."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—THEIR COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS.—It seems to be now, as it has always been, on the eve of an election, a favorite maneuver with the protectionist party to raise a panic on the eve of an election, or of a meeting of Congress, to preach ruin to domestic manufactures—to howl over the "pauper labor of Europe," and to become very much concerned indeed, for the laboring masses. This trick is tried old now, and we think has nearly worn itself out—still, we notice that it is again to be practiced in regard to Railroad Iron. It is contended that the Iron makers of this country cannot compete with foreign Iron, when, in fact, the same quality of Iron can be bought cheaper of American manufacturers than of British. Upon this subject, the Harrisburg, Pa. Union says:

The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Co. are now having delivered at their wharves, along the line of their new road, some two thousand tons of Danville Railroad iron, for which they pay \$50 per ton at Danville. This company purchased lately one thousand tons of English iron, at about \$45 per ton, but upon comparison with the Danville iron, which they had formerly used, they determined that in the end the American iron, at \$50 per ton, was decidedly the cheapest article to the company. A great portion of the English iron now brought into this market is as brittle as cast iron, whilst the American railroad iron is so tough that it cannot be broken.

ILLINOIS.—We find in the Illinois papers, a declaration of Gov. French, dated September 4th, calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 23d of October, for the purpose of closing a United States Senator, and also to take into consideration other important measures. Twelve distinct reasons are announced for calling the session, but the choice of a Senator is, we presume, the real one. The other measures of most importance seem to be the question of internal improvements, and a law providing for a homestead exemption from execution in certain cases.

NEW YORK.—UNION OF THE PARTIES.—A Union ticket, so far as State officers are concerned, has been agreed upon between the "Hunker" and "Barnburner" sections of the democratic party in the State of New York. A mass convention was held in Syracuse on the 14th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination, at which the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The subject of slavery was left an open question, it having, in fact, no connection with State politics. It is more than probable that the democrats will carry the State in November next. The City is excited.

Q3.—The Maine election has resulted favorably for the democrats. There will be a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature over both whigs and free soilers. It would appear that there is no election of Governor by the people, although the democratic candidate has a large plurality over either of his competitors. The vote in 286 towns stands as follows: Hubbard, (dem.), 27,644; Hamlin, (fed.), 22,830; Talbot, (free soil), 6,763. An absolute majority over all competitors is necessary to an election. In case of the failure to elect by the people, that duty devolves upon the Legislature, which is largely democratic, and will choose the democratic candidate. The Legislature will also have to choose a United States Senator.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. Edward J. Black, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, died recently in Pendleton District, S. C.

Q3.—Hon. John D. Cummins, late member of Congress from Ohio, died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 12th inst.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR IN CALIFORNIA.—Charles W. Holden, Editor of Holden's Magazine, died in California on the 13th of June.

RIGHT OF A HUSBAND TO BEAT HIS WIFE.—Judge Green, of New Jersey, has decided that "No man had a right to strike his wife at all. If she interfered with a proper discipline in his domestic relations, he might restrain her, but the law would not justify him in striking a single blow. The ladies, we think, will admit that Judge Green is not so green after all."

A YANKEE TRICK.—The *Sacramento Times* tells a good joke of a poor devil who had been humbugged by having a churn sold to him for a gold washer. The *Times* says: "We were accidentally listeners, and were not a little amused, at a colloquy held by a long, green Yankee with a machine similar to a common New England churn, which he was examining minutely. 'I bought you for a gold washer, and you are one of the washers. Here I've lagged and backed and packed you all through Mexico, and now you ain't worth a cent of damage—you're turned out only a churn; ain't I a sweet-scented darn fool, ain't I?' Here, wrought into a passion and overcome by his feelings, he seized an axe and entirely demolished the churn, casting the cog-wheel and crank nearly into the middle of the Sacramento."

Large Sale of Stocks.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 7th inst. says:—One hundred and fifty shares of Mechanics Bank were sold yesterday at \$125 per share, and fifty-eight shares at 123 per share. There was also a sale of \$5,000 Montgomery Railroad Stock, at 1 per cent. over par.

Q3.—The City of Vienna has surrendered to the Austrians.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—NEARLY A MILLION OF SPECIE.—The steamship *Empire City* arrived at New York on the 14th instant, with 69 passengers, of whom 49 were from California, and the remainder from Chagres and Kingston. She had four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of gold on freight, and about an equal amount among the passengers. She brings dates to the 3d of August.

The election ordered by Gen. Riley had taken place, and passed off without disturbance, although warmly contested, several tickets being in the field. Upwards of 1500 votes were polled. Peter H. Barnett was elected Judge of the Superior Court; John W. Geary, Alcalde; and Horace Hays, Prefect.

The following is the official result in San Francisco: Judge of the Superior Court—P. H. Barnett, 1298 votes. Prefect—Horace Hays, 918 votes. Alcalde—John W. Geary, 1541 votes. Delegates—Frank Turk, John T. Viogret, Sub-Prefect—Francisco Guerrero, Town Council—Talbot H. Green, Henry A. Harrison, (a Baltimorean), and others.

Delegates to Convention—Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton, W. M. Guinn, Joseph Hobson, W. M. Stewart.

Jonathan D. Stevenson and D. Gould Buf-ton were candidates, but were defeated.

Supernumerary Delegates—Wm. D. M. Morgan, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanches, and Rodman M. Price.

Serious riots had occurred, growing out of ill-feeling existing between the Americans and the foreigners at the mines. A most disgraceful riot took place at San Francisco on the 16th of July. A party of persons calling themselves "hounds," made an attack on the tents of several Chileans, killing some persons and severely wounding others.

The Alcalde issued a proclamation, calling on all good citizens to repair to his office at 3 P. M. of that day; and at that hour the largest public meeting ever held in San Francisco convened.

A police body was formed, of which Mr. Spaulding was appointed chief. In accepting the office, he made an energetic address, and concluded by saying—"When I forget my duty, may God forgive me!" The citizens generally enrolled their names for police service, and the meeting adjourned. Seventeen men had been arrested, and had a trial before the Alcalde, assisted by two gentlemen, who were selected as jurors, on a charge of conspiracy to "rob the peaceable inhabitants of the district of their property; beat, shoot at, and wound their persons; to commit riot, rape, and murder; and divers other crimes and outrages against the peace of the people of this territory," which charge was accompanied by specification for each head.

The leader, Samuel Roberts, was found guilty of "conspiracy, riot, robbery, assault with intent to kill, shooting with intent to kill," and was sentenced to 10 years hard labor in the penitentiary, where the Governor of California may direct. Theodore Saunders received the same sentence. All the others were found guilty of various riotous proceedings, and received sentences to the penitentiary, for periods varying from six months to one year, accompanied with fines of from \$250 to \$1000.

John Curley, fine of \$1000, and one year penitentiary.

David Gale, fine of \$500, and six months penitentiary.

A. S. St. John, fine of \$500, and to give bonds in \$5,000 to keep the peace.

John F. Barker, fine of \$250 and \$2500 bond.

William Mickle, fine of \$250 and \$2500 bond.

James H. Harrison and George Batchelder, were also found guilty, but their sentences mentioned. John Powers, Geo. Childs, and Cyrus Leatherly, were acquitted.

The news from the mines is rather favorable than otherwise. Several new deposits had been found, and the health of the miners was generally good. Many of the old deposits had been worked out, and the miners of last year had retreated before the influx of new comers. From the report of prices current in San Francisco, it appears that all sorts of goods, with the exception of provisions, are as cheap in San Francisco as in New York. Flour is worth \$12 per barrel, and Lumber sells at \$300 to \$350 per thousand feet. But iron is worth 78 cents per pound. Wearing apparel, groceries, etc., are cheaper than they are in Wilmington.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.—THE REPUBLIC DECLARED AN EMPIRE.—By the arrival at N. York on Monday last, of the *Julia A. Munster*, from St. Domingo, with dates to August 28th, we find the important intelligence that Gen. SOLOUQUE, the President of the Republic, was declared and crowned Emperor on the 26th ult. His Majesty is as black as the ace of spades.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.—James G. Green has been appointed Naval Officer at this place, vice James T. Miller, Esq., removed.

Q3.—I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish.—Gen. Taylor.

MEDAL FOR GEN. SCOTT.—In accordance with a vote of Congress of 9th March, 1848, there has recently been struck at the Philadelphia Mint, a beautiful gold medal, to be presented to Gen. Scott. The gold in it amounts to about \$450 in value. One side contains an excellent likeness of the old General, while on the reverse side is portrayed no less than seven battle scenes, viz: those of the City of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, and Molino Del Rey.

HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On the 15th inst., a German named Lewis Rod, aged twenty-one years, was stabbed in the breast by a female named Charlotte Levering, and expired in about five minutes. Both Rod and the woman were employed as cooks in the Mount Pleasant Hotel, and between them an improper intimacy had existed. It seems that lately they had been in the habit of quarrelling, and on the fatal evening in an ungovernable fit of passion, she plunged a large carving knife into his breast, immediately below the heart. She has been committed.

The way Fitz Warren Gulls the Old General.—The New York Globe says that when a batch of post office removals and appointments are determined upon, the commissions for the appointees requiring the President's signature, Warren walks into the White house very gracefully, with a lot of blanks in his hand, remarking, "General, I am sorry to trouble you, but here are a few more land-warrants for your signature." The General stated to a visitor, a few days since, that the amount of sale of public lands must be very large by the time the report of sales will be made to Congress, for there had scarcely been a day since the 4th of March but he had signed a large number of "land warrants."

Large Sale of Stocks.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 7th inst. says:—One hundred and fifty shares of Mechanics Bank were sold yesterday at \$125 per share, and fifty-eight shares at 123 per share. There was also a sale of \$5,000 Montgomery Railroad Stock, at 1 per cent. over par.

Q3.—The City of Vienna has surrendered to the Austrians.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. LANE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—During the late Presidential election, a great many men, who usually take no part in political discussions, and are equally indifferent to the success of the Whig or the Democratic candidates, threw aside their usual indifference and took a bold and zealous part for the election of Gen. Taylor. I think it perfectly safe to say, that, without their support, he would not have been elected. They were induced to this step by the often repeated declarations of Gen. Taylor, that he would proscribe no man for opinion's sake; that all he desired was the good of the country; "he had no enemies to punish, no friends to reward." You may judge how bitter must be their disappointment, when they see every day these solemn pledges violated, and every principle of honesty and good faith shamefully abandoned. This is the true reason of the remarkable revolution in public sentiment that is now progressing; and it must eventuate in the annihilation of the Whig party. The people may be once deceived, but it will be long before the same force is again enacted. Hereafter, it will be understood that none but a strict party candidate will be sure of support, for men are so averse to being humbugged, that they will sooner postpone their prejudices and wishes than submit to imposition.

I do not know a single instance where the present Chief Magistrate has more completely and fully falsified all the just expectations of his friends, than in the removal of Gen. Lane; a man whose sole fault consisted in his having corrected some unjust, and as it was thought, until now, unintentional aspersions upon the volunteers of Indiana, and thus made himself obnoxious to the President, who, in his account of the battle of Buena Vista, had not given them proper credit. Gen. Lane, in consequence of his distinguished services in the Mexican war, and his entire fitness for the post, had been appointed Governor of Oregon. He is now superseded by Mr. Marshall, of Indiana. The reason for this change is announced in the *Louisville Journal*, a Taylor paper, to be, among other things, because "Gen. Lane, in his publications and addresses relative to the battle at Buena Vista, had been guilty of the grossest calumnies and falsehoods;" when, in truth and in fact, the only publications and addresses which were made by him, were intended to remove gross calumnies and falsehoods cast by Gen. Taylor and his friends upon the volunteers of Indiana! But even were these charges of Gen. T. true—and that they are false, the gallant conduct of the same regiment at Huamantla, under Gen. Lane, sufficiently proves—how long since has it been the case, that a difference of opinion between officers as to the credit or discredit due to any particular branch of the public force, in a particular action, has been regarded as a disqualification for office, or a just cause for removal? Gen. Jackson, who, as it is commonly asserted, exceeded Gen. Taylor in his proscriptions, never stooped to the meanness of punishing those who doubted the accuracy of his official despatches, or who presumed to think that, in one or two instances, he had not given sufficient credit to particular battalions. Such an exhibition of contemptible littleness and personal spite, was reserved for the present "heroic age."

I have not the number of the *Louisville Journal* near me, in which the precious confession is made, that the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic is exercising his official powers for the punishment of those whom he is pleased to designate his enemies, but I am informed that the Editor seeks to excuse this disgraceful act by an assertion of Gen. Lane's incapacity for the fulfilment of the duties necessary to the office. There never was a baser or more unfounded slander upon the character of any gentleman. Gen. Lane can boast that not only did he, by his energy and bravery in Mexico, acquire the name and reputation of Marion, but the local authorities of Puebla and other important places in the Mexican territory, can testify to his skill in diplomacy also. He, at least, wrote his own despatches, as the writer knows of his own knowledge. The description of the bombardment of Jalisco by moonlight, by the forces of Lane, has been frequently quoted as a specimen of high literary ability, in connection with the remark of a foreigner, that the Americans in Mexico were an army of armed scholars and reformers. His name is as permanently and honorably attached to the history of the war, as that of Gen. Taylor himself; and what is far more to his credit, he has always been successful in attaching to himself, by his kind and cordial manners, intelligent conversation, and refined and dignified bearing, every one who has had the good fortune to enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Marion of the war was "rough" in the field only, but "ready" everywhere, and under all circumstances: a fact which seems to have escaped the unscrupulous partizan who conducts the *Louisville Journal*. Should, as he suggests, the American people think proper to elevate Gen. Lane to the high office of President of the United States, it is very certain that he will at least discharge the office himself, and not, by folly and weakness, turn his military laurels into civil willows.

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Communicated.

WHEREAS We, the members of Thaddeus Lodge No. 5, of the I. O. C. F., have just been called upon to assemble for the purpose of rendering the last office which the living may minister to the dead, over the remains of our deceased brother, OLLEN M. CHESNUTT, who, by an afflicting dispensation of the Divine Ruler of the Universe, has been stricken from our midst, while yet in the prime of life, and in the full career of usefulness. And whereas, by this decree of Divine Providence, our Order, our community, and his bereaved family and friends have lost a valuable member and a true and steadfast friend. Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely feel the loss of our brother, OLLEN M. CHESNUTT, and that, while we mingle our sympathies together on this melancholy occasion, we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning of our Order the period of thirty days, in honor to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Wilmington Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer* for publication.

JAS. M. MOSELEY, Sec. P. T.

Clinton, Sept. 17th, 1849.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

The meeting of the Board of Directors which was to take place at Smithville, on the 15th ult., was not organized, on account of the absence of the North Carolina Directors, which we suppose was occasioned by some accident. There are but five Directors in this State, who were all present. Six, however, were necessary to form a quorum for business, and consequently no business was transacted by the Board. This is to be regretted, as steps might have been taken perhaps to ensure an earlier purchase of iron, for which negotiations under the direction of the President are about being commenced. A full and free interchange of opinion however was had with those present, and an unanimous feeling manifested, not only for the progress of the work, but for the immediate purchase of iron; and it is well understood that whether the favorable arrangements proposed for the whole of the iron be effected or not, that a sufficient amount be at once contracted for to lay the first forty miles from the Camden Branch, and, if the means of the company can be extended, to embrace the whole amount necessary to complete the road to the Great Pee Dee River, will be brought during the present year, to be delivered during the next, so that the Road that far will be in readiness for transportation and business during the season of the winter of 1850 and 51.

Marion Star.

From the Western Press.

Declaration of Independence by Democratic Taylor men.—When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the freemen of this country to dissolve the political bonds which have heretofore connected them with any of the leading parties of the country, a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens seems to require that their hands be declared of the causes which have led to their separation.

We, therefore, who voted last fall for General Zachary Taylor, hereby declare our determination to sever all political connection with him and the party by whom he is controlled, for the following, among many other reasons:

He has proved recreant to all his pledges; He promised not to be a party President, and to avoid all party schemes; yet he has chosen a cabinet composed entirely of the rank and most obnoxious whigs;

He promised to lay the violence of party proscription; yet proscription has raged with a fierceness unprecedented in our political history;

He promised to make "honesty, capacity, and fidelity," the three great requisites for political preferment; yet he has rewarded a large number of honest, upright, and competent men, and given their stations to those who disgrace them;

He has discharged from office some of the most gallant and heroic soldiers of the Mexican war, his own compatriots in arms, and the bravest spirits of the war of 1812;

He has discharged from office poor widows, that the scanty pittance which they eked out a meagre subsistence might go to reward the political services of brawling coons;

He has appointed to high official stations men who have always been traitors to our country—blue light federalists in 1812, and advocates of Mexico in our recent contest;

He has rendered it necessary for the whole control of the affairs of government, deferring to their will in all things, and virtually acknowledging himself to be a mere cipher;

He has shown himself to be utterly and totally incapable of performing the duties of his office;

His entire political history forms a series of contradictions, of a shameful violation of pledges, and of base prostitution to party schemes, unparalleled in history.

Believing, as we now do, that his early letters were wilful attempts to deceive the people, and considering that his course since his elevation has abundantly proven him to be politically dishonest, incapable, and unworthy, we feel constrained to regard him as unworthy of the position which he holds, and the cause of political maneuvering which elected him as a despicable and dishonest scheme to place in power the wire-workers and schemers of whiggery, behind the cloak of his military achievements; and we therefore renounce all connection with Taylor, henceforth and forever, and hold that party that supports him as political enemies, and in the ordinary transactions of life, friends.

And for the support of this declaration, and to rid the country of the curse of Taylorism, with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, and in a firm conviction that "truth is mighty and must prevail," we pledge our votes, our influence, and our most strenuous exertions at the polls.

(Signed by thousands of voters at the recent elections, and to be signed by tens of thousands more, as soon as the polls open to them.)

Prince Paskiewitch.—The papers are filled at this time with the fame of this individual, who has commanded the Russian army in the late invasions upon the Hungarians. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, to say something of his past history. We speak merely from memory.

In 1828, during the war between Russia and Turkey, Diebitsch commanded the main body of the Russian forces—that which advanced directly upon Constantinople over the Balkan ridge. For his success in passing these famous mountains, he was created a Prince of the empire, and the title of "Sabaskanski" (or Passer of the Balkan) was bestowed upon him. There was another Russian army engaged in the campaign, and that operated on the Asiatic side of the Turkish dominions. This division was commanded by Paskiewitch. For the taking of the fort Erivan, he was created by the Emperor Nicholas a Prince of the Empire! Nicholas himself had never been to that part of his dominions. He made the voyage, however, some few years since, and according to an English traveller, he has lately made the tour of Armenia; his first object was to see so famous a spot of ground as Erivan—one which conferred such deathless renown upon the Russian arms, and the Russian hero who directed them. The disappointment of the Autocrat was extreme. He found the famous fortress of Erivan, spoken of in the official despatches as the second Gibraltar, about equal to what the author we speak of describes as a second rate "hill fort," in India.